

AMERICA'S DUTY

To the People of the Philippines
and Other Islands

WON BY CONQUEST IN THE WAR

JUST ENDED, THE TOPIC THAT WAS DISCUSSED IN THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE BY DR. GORDY YESTERDAY - FILIPINOS NOT READY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT HE ALSO DISCUSSED THE MONROE DOCTRINE-INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The Wheeling Teachers' Institute continued yesterday. The day, though dark and gloomy, was more pleasant than the two preceding days from the fact that heat was not so oppressive. At 9 o'clock order was called and the Institute was in session. "Come Thou Almighty King," was sung, after which Prof. J. N. Europe, of Washington, D. C., gave several selections on the piano to the delight of all present. Prof. Europe is here in the employ of Milligan, Wilkin & Co., to assist in showing their musical instruments at the fair. He will also give several recitals at their store on Market street.

Dr. Gordy occupied the next period, talking on the importance of teaching American history correctly. One of the great objects of our public schools is to prepare our boys and girls to become good American citizens. The teachers are as much servants of the state as the President of the United States. He proceeded to discuss the question, what shall we do with the territory we have acquired from Spain. We must hold it or give it up. We may hold it in two ways, i. e., temporarily or territorially. We must decide what is to be done with it, or the people of the territory must do so. Our government does not derive its powers from the consent of all the governed, as is often asserted. We are a representative government. The declaration of independence is chiefly the opinion of the man who wrote it. He was a great man, but his theory of government was but the French theory prevalent in those days.

It is silly to think of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands as deciding what should be done with them; they are in too low a state of civilization. The underlying principle that underlies our government is the welfare of the governed. This should govern us in deciding the government of the territory taken from Spain. Spain was abusing her colonies and she has done for 400 years. We stepped in and stopped it, and now we cannot shirk the responsibility of taking care of them. They are our wards and we must give them just such a government as will be for their greatest good. We must give them the power of self-government just as they are capable of using it. We are a nation of guardians of these people and we are morally bound to take care of them until they are capable of taking care of themselves.

After recess and a song, the roll was called and nearly all answered present. Miss Chapman then took charge of the Institute and gave an interesting and instructive lesson in drawing, the entire Institute taking part.

Dr. Gordy then spent the remainder of the time in speaking of the "Monroe Doctrine." In 1815 every ruling power in Europe signed an agreement to go to each other's assistance whenever necessary. Revolution after revolution followed, but they were unsuccessful. The United States of Russia, Austria and Prussia signed a circular declaring that all changes in government should come from the governing power. Spain was struggling to put down an insurrection in South America, and she wished the powers to assist her. This was coming too near home. England wished the United States to cooperate with her in hindering the powers in assisting Spain, but the United States concluded to act alone, and in his message President Monroe issued what has ever since been known as the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine has nothing whatever to do with the territory taken from Spain. It is a policy to make a Monroe doctrine and apply it against our taking possession of the Philippine Islands, that is their affair; but there is not much danger of her doing so after what has happened at Manila.

A recess of forty-five minutes was taken, after which the roll was called and absentees noted. Prof. Blaupied, in the afternoon in giving experiments, condensing himself to such as relate to carbonic acid gas. In all the experiments given by Prof. Blaupied, he endeavors to teach lessons that every teacher ought to know. It is the duty of every teacher to know as much as possible concerning the atmosphere of the schoolroom generally comes from carbonic acid gas, and hence the more known of it and its properties, the better we are prepared to take care of the health of our pupils in the school room. The professor was asked many questions, all of which he readily answered. The audience, very much interested in the entire subject.

INSTITUTE NOTES.

The teachers were buying tickets yesterday to be used this afternoon at the fair. The great majority will attend. The attendance at the Institute is very good and the attention could not be better. It speaks well for the teachers.

Mr. O. J. Fisher represents the Educational Publishing Company, instead of E. L. Kellogg & Co., as mentioned in yesterday's report.

J. H. Cornwell, superintendent of the Grafton schools, was a visitor yesterday. He is one of the leading educators of the state.

Dr. Gordy is the author of a history of the political parties of the United States. The book is on sale at the Institute and can be procured at reduced price if bought during the week.

Charles R. Snider, of class of '92, and William P. Collier, class of '95, of the Ohio State University, are spending a portion of their time at the Institute listening to their old and respected instructor. It is a compliment to the doctor that his boys hunt him up whenever the opportunity occurs.

IS IT CURABLE?

A Question Often Asked by those Afflicted With Piles.

Is a strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is piles.

People become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment and naturally he discourages them by telling them that their case is hopeless.

They in turn discourage others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful handling is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an astonishingly short time. It relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors instantly no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the aching or itching at once.

Thousands who have resorted to expensive surgical treatment have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure—in a number of instances persons who had spent months in a hospital under a pile specialist.

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply even to the most aggravated, swollen and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors.

If you are afflicted with this stubborn

disease you can master it and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Pile Co., of Marshall, Mich.

Druggists sell it at 50 cents per box. It is becoming the most popular pile cure the country has ever known and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

RED LETTER DAY

Of the Grand Army of the Republic—An Immense Parade of the Old Soldiers, Witnessed by Thousands of People—An Ideal Autumn Day—Only One Serious Accident.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The encampment of the G. A. R. to-day had its red letter day. Yesterday was brilliant white day for the men of the sea, and Monday blue with its threatening weather. Rainy nights and clear days could not have been ordered, however, to suit the occasion better. With reunions by regiments, brigades and other organized associations, day and night, all week there have also been parade days. The labor day parade opened the week on Monday. Yesterday was the naval parade and to-day the grand army parade, to be followed to-morrow by the civic and industrial parade as a peace jubilee demonstration. The attendance in the city over night and to-day reached fabulous figures according to the estimates of two dozen railways that have been taken beyond their capacity, but the arrangements were such that none have wanted for food or shelter or suffered from heat or want of anything. At sunrise all were aroused by the salute of forty-five guns at Fort Sherman. There were numerous meetings previous to the parade, but none that attracted more attention than the meeting of the "blue and he gray," at the chamber of commerce at 9 a. m. This meeting had been arranged by resident confederate and federal veterans with a view of bringing about the most cordial handshaking over the bloody chasm, and it was eminently successful. Meantime the contest between Sexton, of Illinois, Shaw and Shotts, of New York; Anderson, of Kansas, and Mack, of Ohio, for commander-in-chief, goes on with animation, while Denver, Kansas City and Philadelphia are making a hot contest for the location of the next encampment.

The Grand Army moved at 10 a. m. in the following order: Patrol wagons, mounted police, Pullman Guards' military band; Col. Philip Deitch and staff, company of police, Grand Marshal Gen. A. Hickens and staff, "Old Glory," color guard—Cavalry Club, Commander-in-Chief Gen. J. P. S. Gobin and staff, Schwebel military band, Gen. E. R. Cowen and staff.

First Division—Department of Illinois, Eberger's military band, Gen. M. A. Cochran and staff.

Second Division—Departments of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, Weber's military band, Col. L. M. Hossa and staff.

Third Division—Department of New York and Connecticut, Marine military band, Col. Max Moser and staff.

Fourth Division—Departments of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Nevada, California, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Colorado, Virginia, Maryland and Nebraska, Cincinnati military band, Dr. F. G. Cross and staff.

Fifth Division—Departments of Michigan and Iowa, Central military band, Major Frank J. Jones and staff.

Sixth Division—Department of Indiana, Lincoln military band, Gen. Thos. T. Heath and staff.

Seventh Division—Departments of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri and Oregon, Hill's military band, Major James Stewart and staff.

Eighth Division—Departments of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Alaska, Washington, Arkansas, New Mexico and Utah, Pioneer military band, Capt. A. C. Kemper and staff.

Ninth Division—Departments of Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Concordia military band, Gen. Fred W. Moore and staff.

The tenth division was composed of the posts in the department of Ohio arranged by the eighty-eight counties, with their respective bands and with Major George B. Cox and staff in command. The posts from the counties were followed by Ohio regimental and other associations and the whole comprised a great portion of the parade. This division of the parade was over a mile in length.

The line of march was less than three miles, with the reviewing stand at Washington park, near the end of the course. With the parade starting promptly at 10 a. m., the reviewing stand was reached shortly before noon. Here Commander-in-Chief Gobin was surrounded by Vice-commanders Alfred Lyth and F. B. Allen, Chaplain E. C. Bruner, Quartermaster-General Charles Burrows, Inspector-General A. Williams, Judge Advocate General Eli Torrence, Surgeon General David McKay and others of his staff; Mayor Gustave Tafel and other officers of Cincinnati; Governors Bushnell, of Ohio, Pingree, of Michigan, Atkinson, of West Virginia, and other state officers and their staffs; national executive committee.

The weather to-day was not only fair but quite cool; cooler than any fair known here for years at this season. There was much less demand than usual for the war and other supplies that were in readiness along the line of march, and there were none that dropped out from exhaustion, as is usually the case. It was a typical autumn day in every respect and the veterans gathered early for the great demonstration with unusual cheer and enthusiasm. The crowds along the way were also kept comfortable by the cool breezes. The first thing to mar the proceedings of the morning was a serious accident to Gen. Curtis, one of the police commissioners of Buffalo. He was riding with the police commissioners of this city and of other cities who were on the staff of the chief in charge of the police that headed the procession. His horse slipped and fell and in the fall the animal fell on Gen. Curtis in such a way that it injured his spine. He was at first thought he would not recover, but later in the day his condition improved. Still, it is believed he was crippled for life. Previous to the parade there were many reunions to-day and some business sessions, including the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps.

The National Army Nurses' Association elected the following ladies: President, Mrs. Ewing, Virginia; Senior Vice President, Mrs. Chapman, Illinois; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Fay, New York; Secretary, Miss Kate Scott,



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

He Will Furnish the Yacht that England Will Send Over to Capture the American Cup.

There will be in New York harbor next season a struggle that the whole world will watch, because it will be the greatest yacht race that has ever been run. The contest will be between the yacht Shamrock, to be furnished by Sir Thomas Lipton, of England, and a craft which has not yet been named, to be built by a syndicate of American millionaires. The race will take place some time in September of '99, and will undoubtedly be the most important sporting event of the close of the nineteenth century.

Sir Thomas Lipton is one of the richest men in England. His fortune was amassed in the tea business, and it is estimated that he has made \$30,000,000 in less than twenty years. Besides his business tact Sir Lipton is a great lover of sport, and it is his most cherished ambition to furnish a yacht which will

capture the famous cup so long held by the New York Yacht Club. But he will find that it will be a race, not against nation, millions against millions, and yacht against yacht. There is every possibility of victory on both sides, and the struggle will be a fair test of English and American yacht designing.

Sir Thomas has given great amounts to charity. It was on account of his generous donation of \$125,000 to British philanthropy that he was knighted by the queen. He is a member of many benevolent organizations, and is respected and esteemed by the poor as well as by those who form his associates. His home ranks among the most palatial in England, and its doors are ever open to his friends from America. Will Sir Thomas accomplish his aim and return to England with the cup that it has cost our yachtsmen so many millions to hold for the last forty-seven years?

Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Miss Whittrill, Thomas, Pa.; Secretary, W. H. Hill, Lyman, Pa.; Commodore, E. R. Montfort, Elwood, Pa.; Vice-Commanders Louis Wagner, R. B. Heath, John S. Kuntz, John Palmer, A. G. Wehrt, John G. B. Adams, Thomas G. Lawler, J. N. Walker, T. S. Clark, General W. R. Warner, C. H. Groves, Colonel J. H. Smith, H. B. Kingsley, W. P. Orr, J. K. Hamilton, D. L. Cockley, C. B. Wing, Julius Fritschman, Charles R. Fischer, H. H. Pettman, D. D. Knox, L. K. Anderson, R. C. McKinney, Albert Brewer, S. A. Atherton, George W. Realey and others.

While there was marked demonstrations all along the line of march, yet the scene of the greatest enthusiasm was witnessed as the different divisions passed the reviewing stand and were saluted by the distinguished gentlemen on the platform. Seats have been provided for a distance of three squares along the park and in addition there were many thousands in them.

The weather to-day was not only fair but quite cool; cooler than any fair known here for years at this season. There was much less demand than usual for the war and other supplies that were in readiness along the line of march, and there were none that dropped out from exhaustion, as is usually the case. It was a typical autumn day in every respect and the veterans gathered early for the great demonstration with unusual cheer and enthusiasm. The crowds along the way were also kept comfortable by the cool breezes. The first thing to mar the proceedings of the morning was a serious accident to Gen. Curtis, one of the police commissioners of Buffalo. He was riding with the police commissioners of this city and of other cities who were on the staff of the chief in charge of the police that headed the procession. His horse slipped and fell and in the fall the animal fell on Gen. Curtis in such a way that it injured his spine. He was at first thought he would not recover, but later in the day his condition improved. Still, it is believed he was crippled for life. Previous to the parade there were many reunions to-day and some business sessions, including the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps.

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worth of manufactured ware. The value of raw material consumed was \$1,302,500—an increase of 64 per cent over that used in 1897.

Willow-ware is manufactured chiefly by hand-labor in all countries, hence it is often termed a "house industry," being carried on in the homes of the basket-makers, where the men, women and children engage in peeling and splitting the rods and weaving the baskets. The workers are employed by contract, the manufacturer paying for his goods—baskets, hampers and chairs, etc.—by the government. The basket-weaver furnishes his own material, either raising it himself or buying it from a grower or importer. The willow goods produced in this country at present are mostly of the coarser kinds, owing to a scarcity of skilled workmen in this line of industry, and also to the fact that very little of the best osier is grown here.

The United States consumes a greater quantity of willow-ware than any other country in the world. Our imports of fine ware from one district in Germany amount to about \$200,000 per annum. Willow baskets, hampers, chairs, etc., have become a staple industrial article, and the demand for them is enormous; in fact, it is far greater than the supply. Sawn wood and split wood baskets are used largely for shipping fruits, but these can never take the place of the strong, light and durable willow baskets for many other purposes. Up to the present time the willow ware industry in America has received comparatively little attention, labor being high and the culture of osiers not well understood. Meanwhile immense areas along our rivers, on parts of our seacoast, and on some uplands and prairies not suitable for other agricultural employment, invite capital and energy to invest in the growing of willows for basket-making.

The importance of the willow to man has been recognized from the earliest ages. Ropes and baskets of willow twigs were probably among the very first of human manufacture in countries where these trees abound. The Romans used twigs for binding their vines, and they made all sorts of willow baskets. A crop of willows was considered as valuable in the time of Cato, 200 years before Christ, that he ranked the "salicetum" or willow field next in value to the vineyard and the garden. One finds reference to willows in the book of Leviticus, where it is spoken of as having been used by the Hebrews to construct booths for the feast of Tabernacles. In modern times the many important uses for which the different species of willows are employed give them rank among the first in the list of economical plants.

The uses to which the osier is applied are so varied that it is not possible to attempt to enumerate them here. Being of a rapid and vigorous growth, it is peculiarly fitted for planting on the banks of rivers and streams, to restrain their encroachment. In Holland enormous numbers of willows are grown for this purpose in the river lowlands and along the margins of the meadow ditches. The family of willows is distributed over the whole earth. It is found at the equator and at the northernmost timber line in the Arctic regions. Among woody plants it is what grass is among herbs—a dweller in every region, adapting itself to all conditions imaginable. It accommodates itself to every soil and climate, growing in low plains and in the snowy regions of the Alps, in marshes and in pure sand, in compact clay soil and in clefts of rocks. This adaptation to circumstances willow accomplishes by taking on a great variety of forms, such as are not possessed by other plants. The common white willow is one of the largest trees; the "least" willow is an herb of but a finger's length; the "prune-leaved" willow produces in one year perpendicular shoots more than sixteen feet in length, while the shoots of the "weeping" willow creep miserably on the ground. The roots of the Canadian willow attain the enormous length of sixty feet, while the purple willows develop in clay soil a mass of rootlets that look like a bunch of hair. Thus by variations of structure the willow adapts itself to whatever conditions it finds in all parts of the world.

New Train Service.

On Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, effective Sunday, August 23, 1898.

No. 4, "Cleveland & Chicago Flyer," leaves Wheeling daily at 6:30 a. m., city time.

No. 6, "Toledo & Detroit Special," leaves Wheeling daily, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.

No. 3, "Cleveland & Massillon Express," leaves Wheeling daily, except Sunday, at 4:40 p. m.

Passengers using train No. 4 for Cleveland have five hours in Cleveland and return to Wheeling same evening.

Trains No. 4 and 6 run into Union depot Toledo, connecting with Lake Shore, Walshaw, Michigan Central and other lines for all points west, southwest and northwest.

An Opportunity Now You Have.

Of testing the curative effects of Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive Cure for Catarrh known. Ask your druggist for a 10-cent trial size or send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50 cents.

Ely Bros., 66 Warren St., N. Y. City. My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

Low Rates to Canton.

via Wheeling & Lake Erie September 5 to 11, inclusive, good to return until September 12, account Canton street fair. One fare for round trip. Three trains daily except Sunday. Only direct line to Canton. See Sam Sherman, traveling passenger agent, 25 City Bank building, or telephone 324.

Commencing Sunday, May 23, and every Sunday thereafter, until September 25, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio will sell excursion tickets to and from all stations between Wheeling and Grafton, good returning date of sale, at one fare for the round trip, with 10 cents added.

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MILLIGAN, WILKIN & CO.

Ho!
For the Fair.Our Programme
For Fair Week.

A concert each day at our parlour in the main building on the fair grounds.
A special concert each evening in our spacious music room at 112, 1140, 1152 Market street.
All visitors and lovers of good music cordially invited.
Don't fail when in the city to call and see the Angelus Orchestral.
It is a musical wonder.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

THE RAILROADS.

The grain movement for the week just closed made an increase of 636,000 bushels over the previous week, and aggregated 7,818,000 bushels, an increase of 1,782,000 bushels over 1896, and 4,327,000 over 1895. The showing compared with last year is not as good as with the previous years, there being a decrease of 5,128,000 bushels. The merchandise traffic to the west is the heaviest in many years, in fact there has not been a year in the history of the west when so much is being moved from the leading distributing points of the east to the west. It pays the best rates, and the earnings are the largest in years.

WILL HAVE TO RECEDE.
It is the belief of western passenger officials that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be acquiesced in by the Canadian Pacific in the near future. At the recent investigation Canadian-Pacific representatives stated at the start that their road considered itself governed by the commission's rulings. Now that the commission has decided that it is